

E

349

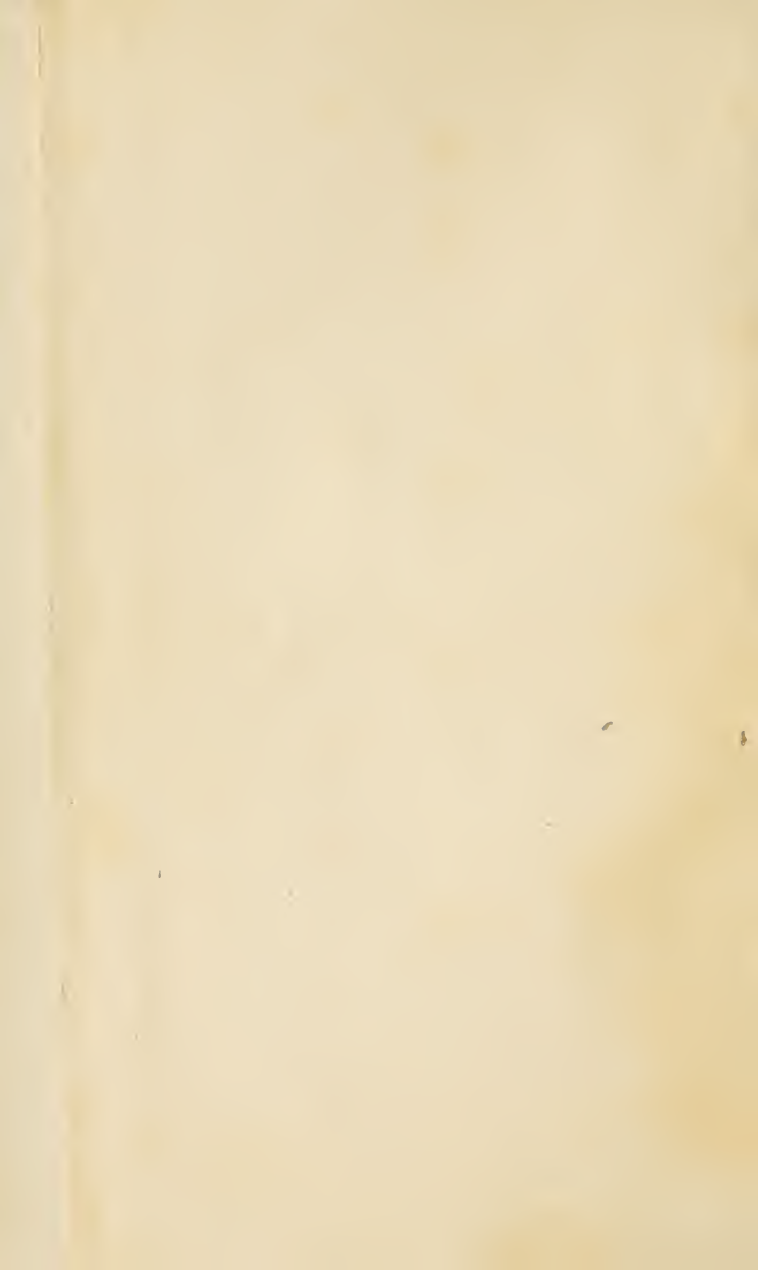
.B15





Class E 349

Book B 15



1
A

FEDERAL CALL

TO THE

People of the United States,

TO

COME FORWARD AT THE ENSUING ELECTIONS,
AND SAVE THEIR COUNTRY.

SECOND EDITION, IMPROVED.

BY HENRY BAILEY,
OF WILMINGTON, (DELAWARE.)

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

1812.

69

1340

E349
BK5

2/4727

20

A

FEDERAL CALL

TO THE

People of the United States.



MY fellow labourers. I take this opportunity of calling your most earnest attention to the ensuing election.

It may be remembered by many of you, that it is now three years since I first published this call of your attention, in which the democrats, by their lying reports have involved us; some of them I dispersed through the state of Delaware, through the Jerseys, and in Philadelphia, where thousands of common labourers had been groaning under a democratic government for nine years past, for the want of employment to support their poor families, and the consequence was you did well to search this small treatise for yourselves— for ever since that time Philadelphia has chosen her own federal councils again. Neither is this all, for we have the satisfaction to see that there is five federal states risen out of the democratic bondage again, and besides an increase of federal members more or less, all over the United States, and it is expected by the next election that we shall have our old number of thirteen united federal states, and so have an opportunity of choosing our own federal president again, that will provide for his own country, and not for Buonaparte: therefore I call your most earnest attention again to the approaching election.

You have no doubt often heard, my federal friends, what those foreigners have said of you, that have come from Europe since the American war.

After these intruders upon our liberties had come to our country by thousands, after the war was over, I, as a labouring man, went forward as usual, to give in my federal vote; but alas, to my great surprise, what did I hear from these foreigners, who appeared from all quarters in swarms, cursing and blaspheming the federalists for tories, and saying that all the federalists ought to be kicked to hell.

So when I came home, I told my federal friends what strange news I had heard at the election. What is that said they. Why, said I, I heard a parcel of newcomers crying out that the federalists were all d——d tories, and that they ought all to be kicked to hell, for they want to sell the Country.

Hah, said my federal friends, who knew more about these foreigners than I did, let them alone, time will show who it is that wants to sell the country.

Still, however, I heard this awful exclamation against the federalists from crowds of these foreigners, which made me jealous for the honour of my abused countrymen. So, as I have grown old, and am not able to labour, I thought it was as little as I could do for my country, to call your attention to the ensuing election, and assert your liberty once more, whilst there is yet an opportunity before you. Never was there a louder call for you to recover your country than at this time.

Though you have been led away by the lying slander of these foreigners, to vote against the peace and unity of your own country, and thereby plunged our once flourishing and prosperous commonwealth of America, into the debt of millions of dollars in the time of peace, therefore, as you have found out the spirit of a lying democrat, which is only to have the power of ruling over you. Come forward, therefore, to the ensuing election and vote for yourself, and do not sell your vote for a glass of grog as the democrats do, to have a set of foreigners to rule over you and your families. You have long since tried the federalists, how that they fought and delivered our country from the tyranny of England, when these foreign wretches were in Europe, and after they had overrun your country that you fought and bled for, by thousands: then you was

so unhappy as to try the strength of their lies against the federal government of America. And now what is the consequence this day? Why, our country is more in debt than it was in the American war.

It is proved in the following lines, that the democrats have spent all the federal improvements, so that the congress of 1810 had to borrow near four millions of dollars to answer the present demands. They are now at a loss what step to take. They have found by sad experience, that they have almost ruined the country by their seventeen months embargo to please Buonaparte, and to spite England; and ultimately the French have turned their backs upon them and take their vessels. So you see, my friends, who it is that wants to sell the country. When the French had taken our vessels previous to the embargo the English would retake them whenever they came across them, and deliver them up to our country again. Notwithstanding the democratic or French newspapers are filled with daily lies against Great Britain, putting her at defiance and daring her to do her worst, yet the democrats cannot get the French to come to their relief. But if it was not for the English men of war, how soon the French would swarm America. But now they have come to the land's end. They have sold and spent all the federal improvements. So that when Madison met the second congress, they had to borrow five millions of dollars more, and what is the reason of borrowing so much money in time of peace, it is mostly the glory of a country or nation that is not governed by a set of fools, to have money in their public treasury to lend—why, I will tell you, the reason is, because those foreign duties that used to fill our public treasury, is now shut out of our harbours, in order to assist Buonaparte to ruin England.

Come forward, then, to the election, and claim your liberty. Although they have with windy words blasphemed you to the lowest hell when they see you coming to the election, yet for your children's sake, come forward this time and take the government, lest some unfortunate circumstance happens that the French land among you, and then you are done forever. O ye Americans, tell your sons and your hired men the awful approaching circumstance, and do not stay at home for your family's sake; to be ruled by these foreign tyrants any longer. I myself, as an indi-

vidual, have been cut off from my civil and religious liberties by such tyrants as these, as I shall show you hereafter.

This is just like a piece of business that the king of Great Britain wanted to impose upon us, after our forefathers embarked from Europe to America, a wild uncultivated region, and after they had improved it for many years, and had made it all but a new world, then they dropt in upon us with their warlike armies as a cloud, and wanted to load us with taxes and heavy burthens, which we were not able to bear. Then we begged and besought them not to treat us so severely, and we would still continue to honour them as our elder, and as children we would be faithful to pay them our common tribute. But no, all that we could say to them, they were determined that we should bend to their heavy yoke. Then, when we found that they would not be entreated by us, a number of our country farmers arose and shook themselves as lions bereaved of their whelps, and then went out and beat their ploughshares into swords and their pruning hooks into spears, Joel iii. 10, and then met these tyrants sword in hand, and fought them seven years, and if they had not gone away ashamed to their own country, we should have fought them seven years longer, before we would have given up to bow to their heavy yoke; however, it pleased Heaven that we should become an independent nation.

So, after the war was over, our Congress called a convention of two men out of every state in the union, to form a constitution. So the whole thirteen states that had joined together during the war to deliver themselves from the British yoke, they now also agreed as the heart of one man, to form a federal union: then our swords were beat back into ploughshares and our spears into pruning hooks; for, as the Lord would have it, we were now better off than if England had accepted our common tribute, and that was three millions a year at that time, our country was as the garden of the Lord, and we could stretch our lines far and wide, and the government tax that we used to pay to England we could now lay up in our own treasury. Neither was this all the Lord was pleased to bestow upon us, for the basis of our constitution was founded upon liberty of conscience to all religious denominations.

So it pleased the Lord in the beginning of our sorrows when the war first began, to go out in the morning as it were at the third hour of the day, to hire a labourer to

come over from England, to labour in his vineyard here in America, by the name of Francis Asbury. While the armies were spilling the blood of thousands, this labouring man pierced other thousands to the heart for sinning against their Maker, which made them think that it was high time for them to return to their federal head again, lest he turn them into the prison of hell fire, to be tormented with that old democrat the devil and their father whom they have served, John viii, 44. These slaughtering armies fought with the carnal weapons of war; but this man who laboured in his Master's vineyard, fought with the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God that he preached, which was mighty to pull down the high looks of that old democrat's subjects to bow to the federal sceptre of Jesus Christ.

Glory be to God. it was my happy lot to discover by him that I was serving that old democrat the devil, and though I possessed all the earth, yet if I continued to live and die in his service, I should at last with him, be turned into a lake of fire and brimstone, and the devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, where the beast and the false prophet are, and shall be tormented day and night forever and ever. Rev. xx. 10.

So I have returned to my federal head again, and he has promised me, that if I live and die in his service, that I shall rise to everlasting life; if any man serve me let him follow me; and, where I am there shall my servant be; if any man serve me, him will my father honour. John xii. 26. Reader, are you serving the Lord your federal head?

So after the war was over, we formed a federal constitution, and our harbours were open to receive some of all nations that had a mind to come and live peaceably with us. But before we were aware of it, our country was so filled with the dregs of them old troublesome nations, that we did not long enjoy our liberties, for those that left their own countries not for building churches, came among us by swarms; and said that we wanted to sell the country to England, and that we were all tories, and therefore we ought to be kicked to hell. This was a pleasing tale to thousands of refugees, that used to hide themselves in the swamps in the day time, like night owls, and then at nights they would come out of their holes, kill the inhabitants and then take their property for their own service; and yet

these dregs of Europe have the impudence to call us Tories. However, we know what they did since they have joined with the devil, that old wicked democrat, and their night owls, that lay hid in the day time during the war, and that was, say they, let us ever brand the federalists with being Tories, and that they want to ruin the country, and to sell it to England, let us never alter this tale, but stand to it to the last moment, and we shall be sure to take the country. Then they sent disaffected men that were always accustomed to rebellion and discord all over the country, before the election, saying, behold, have you heard what the federalists say, that the country never will be worth any thing until it is put into the hands of a few leading men, and that poor men ought not to have a right to vote at the election. Come forward to the election whatever you do, and vote for such men that are good, and do not let the country be sold. So when the election came on, there were thousands of the most vile characters, who perhaps were never at an election before, and it may be, knew not what it was for, except by hearsay; and then they were filled with drunkenness, which naturally filled them with curses and reproaches against the most honourable characters that were then in the world, so that it was a shame for any man of credit to be seen among them; then our liberties were taken from us, and our country divided and filled with confusion by the most blackest characters that was then in the known world.

Now, gentle readers, I will just ask you this one question, is there one man out of the many hundred thousands who have left Europe since the American war but what is a democrat? If you can, then I can show you a man of credit and honour to our country: a man that is willing to live in peace and unity with all mankind.

But these men that have come among us since the war, talk of liberty. Was there ever a country worse oppressed than ours since the democrats have got the rule? We are loadened with taxes upon taxes, and the country still in debt; so that the 10th congress had to borrow many millions of money to answer the present demands. Besides, the very spirit of a democrat is wicked; it make a religious man lose the spirit of his station when he talks in favour of the democrats: for they cannot say any thing in their favour without lying, and then he loses the life and power of religion out of his soul.

Perhaps the devil, that old democrat, never had a greater harvest of lies in one nation since the world began, than he had at the first democratic election. If common labourers came to the poll as usual, then these friends of that old democrat would say to them, "who are you going to vote for," why, said they, we are going to vote for the federalists. Then they would swear and say, "you fools, are you going to sell the country?" Then they would curse and blaspheme the federalists to hell for tories. There never was a people more abused than the federalists were at that time; and this is the way the democrats divided the country and got the power in their own hands, by lying and slander, our country was never so wicked as it is now, since the democrats have got the power.

I will just state one circumstance out of many, and that was how the leading democrats ascribed their thanks to Thomas Jefferson, for the many favours they had received by the kind offices that he had bestowed upon them. And do you think, my federal friends, that they did it for nothing? No, for I knew one man out of many, who had 12 offices, because they had not men enough to trust an office with. Yet they were glad of any drunken vagabond's vote; then, after the election is over, they do not know them till the election comes on again. Now, my friends, do not you think that this was a grand scheme of the democrats to take the country from us? However, their lies are beginning to wear thread bare; they are beginning to tremble more and more, lest they should be found out. Notwithstanding they double fortify their lies in the newspapers. But all wont do, for they find that they have to give up, so farewell poor democrats. What an unhappy spirit a democrat must be of, always under the curse of God: never satisfied unless they are telling some lie against the federalists.

The democratic prints say, that when the federalists went out of power they left but one million in the treasury, and that they had run the country a hundred million of dollars in debt. Was not this a great tale to tell us that did know no better; if they had said a hundred thousand million, it would have been just the same, for our country had not been independent long enough, for to get in debt with any one; it is true our country borrowed three million of dollars from France to carry on the war against England, and the interest upon that, and it would be very strange

if that would amount to a hundred million of dollars in the course of twelve years.

But see how soon this tale was altered, after the democrats were in power only one year. They said by the good economy of the republican government they had sunk that enormous debt of a hundred million of dollars. See what a fool the devil can make of a democrat. Was not this a grand tale, my federal friends; the democrats can outrun you far away, by telling you such dirty tales as these. But if they settled off that three million of dollars that our congress borrowed from France, then they did very well. But let us see by whose good economy they did that. It is well known by all that lived at that time, that England and France both fell upon our merchantmen, after the American war was over, and that, between them both, they took better than nine hundred sail of our merchantmen. Well but, says one, that cannot be, for France was in alliance with our country. So they were, but they did not take any of our vessels at that time; but after the war was over, France, our ally, made a temporary peace with England to suit themselves, and for England to withdraw her armies from America, and so on—Our governor Franklin was at the court of France in all this business.

But please to observe that our country had made no commercial treaty of peace with England all this time; so they seized upon all our vessels that went to their islands. However, our Congress sent governor Jay from New York to England, who made a treaty of peace with lord Grenville, between England and America on certain conditions. So back Mr. Jay comes, and the next thing to be done was, that general Washington, as our president, must either sign the ratification that governor Jay made with England, or else enter into a new war with England. So our oldest and best of generals consulted general Rutledge, and other secretary judges of the United States, upon it, and rather than enter into a war again they signed the treaty. So England allowed us three million of dollars. Well, the next thing that followed, France, our old ally, got angry with us for making a treaty of peace with England; then they set to taking our vessels. Then our Congress sent an ambassadour to France to make a treaty, but they wanted our ambassadour to give them three millions of livres before they would attempt to

make a treaty with him. However, after they had detained our ambassadour for many months, they made a treaty of peace to suit themselves. But before they would make a treaty with us they got to taking our vessels, so that they came into our harbours and took our vessels out. Then our congress was called in the summer time to consult what they had best to do to prevent them from coming up to our towns. So they passed a resolution for all the merchants in the United States to arm their vessels, and to go to sea and fight their way clear if they would not let them pass, while they got ready some large privateers to help them; the merchants were ordered not to take any, but to sink all that would not let them pass. And while they were getting ready for sea Congress laid a three months embargo. Then all America was moved as a man to meet these Frenchmen; for America was not lightly to be insulted by every one that had a mind to impose upon her.

So in three months time they went out and swarmed the seas with American vessels, that were ready to give these Frenchmen a little powder and ball, if they would not let them pass. However, there was one of these Frenchmen who thought he would cool the pride of these haughty Americans that passed along the high seas so daringly. So down he comes with a sixty gun ship, as bold as a sheep, upon one captain Truxtun, who commanded a 44 gun ship. "Who commands that ship?" "Captain Truxtun." "Strike your colours and come along side, before I blow a broadside into you." "Let us try what powder and ball will do first." Captain Truxtun then addressed himself to his crew, and said, now my brave boys, if ever you played the man in your lives, try yourselves now, and let us show this Frenchman what Americans can do. So to it they went, and you never saw a wasp play round a bee hive worse than captain Truxtun did around this Frenchman, for the space of three hours; when he found his vessel hulled to that degree, that he was glad to leave captain Truxtun victorious, or he would have sunk along side of him. In this way our brave tars cleared the American coast of these pirates.

After this the Spaniards attempted to invade us across the Mississippi. This took a great army to stop them. Afterwards the whisky boys made an insurrection in the back counties; this cost the trouble of another army to

suppress them. Notwithstanding all these troubles, which the federal government surmounted, the democrats have the impudence to say, that the federalists are tories, and want to sell the country.

After our country had overcome these troubles, they consulted measures to settle the expenses which accrued by the raising of these armies, and for the support of the navy to clear the American coast of French pirates. To effect this object, a tax was laid upon all real estate in proportion to its value. Thus the man who possessed a poor house paid but a few cents, whilst the possessor of a splendid one paid a large sum: than which nothing could be more equitable. But before this could be all collected, the democrats divided our country and took our liberties from us, by saying that we were tories and wanted to sell the country to England. In six months after they got into power this tax was nearly all gathered in, which amounted to 11 millions and a half of dollars. But this was not all, for the democrats sold the bank stock and all but a new world of back lands, and such part of the navy as they saw proper, which made many millions more: and then they boasted that the public debt was paid, and that there was so many millions in the treasury besides. But, my federal friends, by whose good economy was this done? It was by the illustrious conduct of the old American victors, whose lives were not dear to them when they fought themselves free from the tyranny of Britain. But the federalists do not govern for them now, and they have no more federal improvements to sell. Is it any wonder then that our country is in debt now. The democrats say that the federalists are hired by the English to print against them. What an unlikely tale that is. It is just like the hundred million of dollars. But have not the federalists as good a right to say that the French has hired them to print against the federalists. Is there any so busy at our elections as those that have come to our country since the American war? Is it any wonder then if such men by their lies could fall upon the spoils of victory after the battle was over; any coward would do that if he could. So then they may well fill their French newspapers with lies against the federalists, after they sacrificed their lives and fortunes to clear themselves from the tyranny of England, and this is a fact the democrats cannot deny. So that when the federals print against the democrats they have a cause for their complaints be-

cause the democrats were in Europe when the federalists fought the battles of America. But when the democrats print their black cloud of lies that they send to hell every day about the federalists, it only serves to swell the pride of their father the devil, for he was a democrat from the beginning. See how he divided the federal unity between earth and heaven. Just so the democrats have done.— After we had fought the battles and formed a federal constitution, then the democrats came from all parts of Europe, and divided our country, and deprived us of our liberty.

As to myself, there are two causes which I shall never betray. First, by divine assistance, I never will betray the cause of my God with respect to my own immortal soul, to have a good name among mankind. Secondly, I never will betray the federal cause of my country for the sake of interest, though as a poor labouring man there is no one stands more in need of it than I do; though many for the sake of interest have turned their backs upon the federal cause.

I see the democrats advertising the 4th of July to be kept in memory of their forefathers. I wonder where their forefathers were when the federalists declared themselves free from the tyranny of England; they were not in America, but after the war was over they came to America by thousands, and swelled themselves, and said the federalists were tories, and wanted to sell the country to England.

When Buonaparte got our democrats to lay an embargo against England, all the excuse they had to make when they saw our country was ruined by it, was, We have saved our shipping by it. What a childish tale that was. If they wanted to take them I wonder what hindered them? Was it the dreadful and tremendous gun boats, laid up in our dry docks to rot, that Buonaparte got our democrats to build? The democrats have told us a thousand times of the attack on the Chesapeake. They never tell us any thing of the French burning our vessels at sea, and seizing numbers of American vessels and cargoes in their harbours, selling them, and putting the money into their own treasury; and of keeping our seamen prisoners from their wives and children. All the democrats have wanted this long time was, that they might land an army in America,

and to make a king for every state, and set Thomas Jefferson emperor over them all, as they did to Buonaparte.

Will you suffer it, my federal friends? let it never be said that America should bow down to the slavish sceptre of a democrattick despot. You have already proved what they would do if it was not for the want of your treasures: therefore, though you have been ashamed to be seen at our late elections, among so many strangers, who have come to America since the war, and stand in crowds round the election poll, cursing and swearing, and saying that the federalists ought all to be kicked to hell. Yet, for your childrens' sake come forward to our next election, for your family are five times stronger than ever; therefore, come forward with them and give your votes; for you may see yourself, that the congress complain of our country being ruined for keeping the embargo on so long.

Time was when the democrats could boast of paying off the publick debt, with the money which the federalists had prepared for them to receive, when they got into power; but they have no more federal improvements to make money of; therefore, arise you federal friends, and come and take the government again before these poor wretches come and take the rest of your property, under a pretence of keeping the government up.

The democrats say they never enjoyed such liberty in their lives as they do now. Did they ever speak a truer word? After the federalists had delivered themselves from the tyranny of England, then the democrats came from all parts of Europe, and joyned with a number, that, for the sake of interest, turned their backs upon their own country, and took our liberty from us; and now these foreign democrats are made officers to rule over us. Are there not Americans enough to rule our country, that you have to go to Europe to get tyrants to reign over us?

If a federalist disputes the right of his cause with a democrat, then, because he cannot stand the power of reason, he falls to cursing, and damning, and sinking the federalists all to hell; which naturally proves that their cause is bad. Arise then my federal friend and come forward to the election and claim your rights before the democrats get a reinforcement from France, and then take your lives as well as your country from you.

Five years ago there was some members in Congress offered a resolution to the house for to raise an army, and

a suitable navy, to defend our common rights from the robberies that we, as an independent nation, daily suffered by the French and English.

Then the friends of Bonaparte in Congress cried out: What, say they, go to war, to run the country in debt; let us lay an embargo upon all our merchant vessels, and if the English or French offers to come on our seacoast, we will raise a number of gun boats, that will soon make these British dogs scamper back to their own country again.

So, as the democrats were a majority in Congress, this resolution was passed; there was an embargo laid that lasted seventeen months, and the consequence was, that many thousand vessels that belonged to our merchants were layed up in our dry docks, to rot in the hot mud during the summer season. Neither was this all the loss our country suffered. There was the duty upon imported goods, which amounted to many millions of dollars every year, more than sufficient to pay our governmental tax, that now has to be paid out of every poor man's labour.

This was a league Bonaparte had made with our President, in hopes that England would be so starved out by it that they would be glad to humble themselves to him.

But when they saw that England got her supplies from another quarter, then they laid their Berlin and Milan decrees, to cut off the supplies of every other nation that offered to trade with England; but the brave New England states, that first delivered America from the British yoke, began to see these French tricks Jefferson wanted to impose upon them by degrees. But our New England states told Congress that if they did not take those French restrictions from among them, that they would go to sea and see who would hinder them; and for fear that the spirit of seventy six should spread too far and wide among those New England men, Congress was glad to take off these embargo laws for a while. When Bonaparte heard that, he was so enraged at our President that he threatened what he would do if he did not lay another embargo. So as Mr. Randolph and Mr. Grundy, two democratick members in Congress, said that James Madison was a French citizen, what could any one expect but that he would obey his master the Emperour of France. And then another embargo was laid, and last of all a war against England; and when some of our federal members

in Congress last winter offered a resolution to make peace with England, says the democratick members, if we make peace with England what will France think. Have we any inheritance in France? Methinks I hear every true American saying no. Why then should we care what France thinks. Let our congress do their duty as Americans, and not as Frenchmen, then we will be ready to serve them. But if it is true what John Randolph says, that Madison is a French citizen; if he wants to go to war with England so bad; why dont he go to France, and fight like a man, and not involve our whole country in blood to satisfy a foreign despot. Time was, my fellow labourers, when we fought for the independence of our country, from the tyranny of England, but now we have to fight the battles of France, by taking Canada for them.

Fellow citizens, what shall we say, or what can we do, to put a stop to these growing evils, but by voting for federal members in Congress again, that will support the independence of America. It is now nearly twelve years since these foreign democrats have taken our liberties from us, and have given the government of our country to Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, who have suffered Bonaparte to take better than fifty million of dollars worth of our merchants' property; and when our merchants sent their petitions to Congress for indemnification for the immense loss of their property that had been stolen from them by these French pirates, their petitions is thrown under the table.

O ye Americans! and fellow labourers, I hope that the sufferings you have undergone these eleven years past, during the reign of these foreign democrats, has sufficiently cautioned you to take care who you vote for at an election again; therefore, as you have tried the lying principle of a democratick government, almost to the everlasting loss of your common rights and liberties at an election, come forward then to the ensuing election, and dont sell your vote to a lying democrat again for a glass of grog, but remember the flourishing state of our country when the spirit of seventy six had the rule over us, as our guardians then, we poor labourers had our own houses and lots of ground, and a horse and cow or two.

But alas, my fellow labourers, where are we now. See pale poverty looking in at our doors; our houses and lands is sold to support a set of lying democrats in Congress,

that can set from six to eight months at one session, and not pass one bill through the house except it pleases Bonaparte—John Randolph said that captain Cook might sail around the world before they passed one bill through Congress—and at the expense of six dollars per day for each private member, and five and twenty thousand dollars a year for a foreigner to rule over us as president. If I had only five and twenty thousand cents per year I would do more business than all the whole body of democrats have done these 12 years past. And what would you do, says one: why, I would tolerate all the merchants in America, that had a mind to risk their property at sea, to arm their vessels, and to go and trade with these nations that would trade with them, and if any nation offered to interrupt them on the high seas, for to make the best of their way by running from them, and if they still would not let them pass, to fight their way clear. But every merchant should give sufficient security for their good behaviour to all nations before he left the harbour, and by so doing we should draw the wealth of all nations to America, and then the European nations would be glad to make peace with us, when they saw we were determined to defend ourselves.

But for us, as an independent nation, to beg and plead, besides hiring those old troublesome nations to make peace with us, year after year, while we have nothing to defend ourselves with, is the greatest folly in the world; for by so doing, America makes herself a mere laughing stock to the nations of Europe.

You see therefore, my fellow labourers, what a body of ruling members we have had these twelve years past in congress, fighting those European powers at a distance, and at the expence of our whole country; for England knows that there is not a wise man in the present ruling party in congress, and Buonaparte calls them a set of fools, for he knows if he can only get the worth of fifty millions of dollars more of our merchants property, that America will not be worth much after that.

However, as Thomas Jefferson saw the ruin that he and his party had brought the country into, he thought it would be best for him to make his retreat from the seat of government as soon as possible, and for fear that common labourers should find him and his office hunters out, he thought it would be best to consult his friend Galla-

tin, the Secretary, how he might best escape the everlasting disgrace that would, no doubt, fall upon him, should common labourers find out his French tricks; for he was sure that Buonaparte would conquer England in a year or two more, and then who was to be crowned Emperor of the whole continent of America. but Thomas Jefferson? And in order to hold up the faint expectations of him and his party, they greedily reported every French lie that was printed in the democrattick newspapers, till they could hide their secret councils no longer, for common experience taught every labouring man, that we used to have better times when the federalists had the government of our country. But, my fellow labourers, let us hear what a cunning plot Thomas Jefferson, and his friend Gallatin, laid to deceive the people, before he left the seat of government. Why what do you think, my federal friends, would unite the hearts of these foreign democrats to him more than the news of an overflowing treasury, from the wise and glorious economy of Thomas Jefferson; and, says one, what good thing did he do, that the name of Thomas Jefferson had become so illustrious in the ears of all these foreigners? Why, reader, do you ask that, only read the democratic newspapers of 1808 and 9, there you will see something that would even set nations to wondering at the wisdom that Thomas Jefferson was possessed of, that in eight years time, he did not only settle off that enormous debt of one hundred millions of dollars, that the federalists had run the country into, but that he had left the public treasury with forty millions of dollars, so that Mr. Gallatin reported that there was money enough in the treasury, should a war break out by France or England against us, without laying a new tax upon our country. This joyful news soon run from Dan to Beersheba, and from one democrat to another, and not a man that was a federalists was suffered to hold an office any longer, but any foreigner that had come to this country since the American war, though he narrowly escaped the deserved halter before he left Europe, yet if he only would be a democrat, he was put in office, to rule over us poor Americans, and to call us tories. These were trying times, my federal friends.

But let us see my fellow labourers, what this most wise statesman Thos Jefferson, and his friend Mr. Gallatin recommends the public to do with this surplus money, that

was in the public treasury, why, in order to strengthen the next presidential election for James Madison, they wisely recommended the public to cut new rivers, and large canals through the country, and to make new turn-pike roads wherever there was any wanting, with this unnecessary money that lay dead in the treasury.

But alas for us poor democrats, we are found out at last, for when the very first congress that Madison met, they had to borrow three millions seven hundred thousand dollars to answer their present demands, where is the forty millions of dollars now? Deny this if you dare, Mr. Democrat. Well, is this all? No, the next congress had to borrow five millions more.

Well, says you, what is the present congress doing? Why, they have passed a resolution to borrow eleven millions of dollars more. What is that for, say you. Why to go to war with England, the only friend that America has in this world. And what is that for? Why, because Buonaparte is not able to fight England himself, so that he has commanded our democratic president to raise an army of five and twenty thousand men, to assist him to fight the battles of the whole world.

So in order to strengthen the next election in favour of Madison's party in New England, the democrats hired a traitor by the name of John Henry, for the sum of forty eight thousand dollars publick money, to report to Congress that the federalists in the New England states wanted to make a private confederacy with England against the present government. This is like Jefferson hiring Tom Paine the impostor to write against the federal government, and against our Lord and Saviour. So he and his party had to try this traitor John Henry, to see what effect his lie might have upon the minds of poor people. But as all traitors will be clothed with shame, so was he when he returned to congress his shameful message. Not a federalist could he accuse as a traitor to his country; for the reader will please to observe, that it was not democrats he was trying to deceive, if he had, he might have returned with traitors enough to have taken the whole house of congress, but it was the American victors that once fought for the liberty and independence of their country; and the reader must know that they were not to be deceived by a foreign traitor now.

Come then, my American brethren, and try a federal government again ; for to our sorrow we have tried democratic government, and you see yourselves, after they had spent every thing America was worth, then they had to borrow three millions seven hundred thousand dollars in the time of peace. Well, did they settle that off? No, truly ; but the very next congress passed a resolution to borrow five millions more. Well, did they settle that off? No, really that is not what a democrat can do at all, for Buonaparte says that he wants money, and he says he must have it : so that instead of paying off our public debts, we have to raise money to answer Buonaparte's purposes. But is this all they borrowed? No, really ; the third congress under Madison's reign had to borrow eleven millions more. And what is that for? Why, to take Quebeck ; for Buonaparte says, all that ever has been French shall be French again. And how are these many millions of dollars to be paid again? Why, by the sweat of our brows, my fellow labourers.—These are facts which the democrats cannot deny.

When the federalists undertook to fight for their independence from the tyranny of England, we had neither men nor money to meet those powerful tyrants, so that we had to hire a French army, arms and ammunition, that cost us three millions of dollars, and with that small hire, by Divine assistance, we cleared the whole thirteen United States of America from that tyrant host. But the democrats tell us poor labourers that it will cost them eleven million of dollars to take Canada, see what a vast difference there is between men that rule for the good of their own country, and men that rule to please a foreign despot.

Would you then my friends, as Americans, be so unwise as to vote for such men, that are forever running us in debt as they have done.

The democrats are sworn upon the ruin of our country. I heard one of those foreign democrats say that before he would vote a federal ticket, he would rather go to hell ; and oh, I was surprised to hear of his death a little time after : so I suppose that he got his wish. What an awful state a democrat is in, who then would be a democrat but a wicked man.

But says some of you, if we vote for a federal government will not the farmer and the mechanic, and common

labourer still have to pay the public debt that the democrats have run our country into? I answer, No. It will be paid by opening a free and commercial trade with all nations; then all the nations of the whole world will come and pour out their bounties into the lap of America, and the duties upon all those foreign goods will soon cause the smile upon the face of every true American again. But you must not destroy yourself by your own consumption, such as the idle use of snuff and tobacco. There is no man that uses tobacco but what he and his family spends more for tobacco than would pay their yearly taxes. Oh, but, says one, I could not live without tobacco; this is false in the strongest terms: a man may live without tobacco, but without his natural food he cannot live. How often has it been known that the duties upon one of those merchantmen has amounted to five thousand dollars; and suppose one of those merchants should make two such trips a year to this country, that would amount to ten thousand dollars. Well, where is the most wealthy farmer in America that pays only five hundred dollars tax per year itself; and suppose there was one farmer in America so rich as to pay five hundred dollars tax per year, how many such farmers would it take to make up ten thousand dollars per year?—why, it would take forty of them to pay as much tax as one merchant pays a year; and if one merchant pays so much into our publick treasury, how much more would fifteen hundred or two thousand merchants pay every year, if they only paid one quarter as much. But what do I say, it is said of Mr. Girard, a Philadelphia merchant, that he has paid three hundred thousand dollars per year.

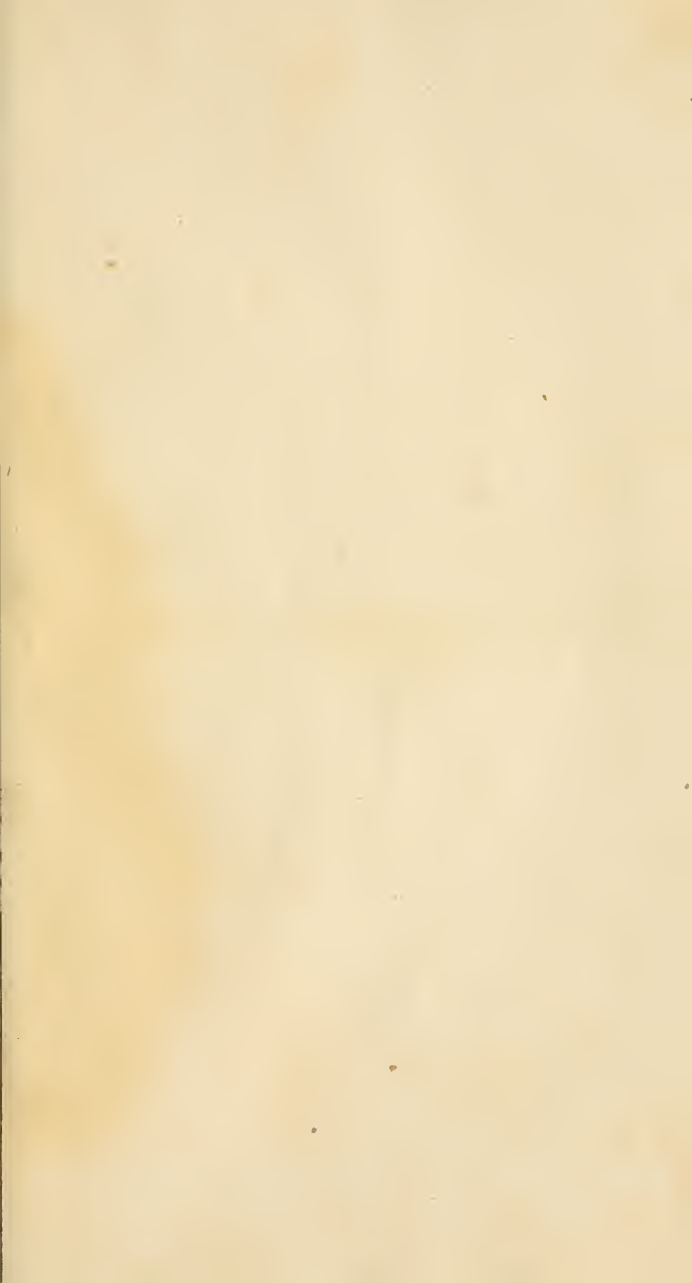
Then, my fellow labourers, if you wish well to your families, and to the commonwealth of our country, come to the ensuing election then, and vote for men that will support our merchants with a free trade again, and by so doing I trust, that the name of democrat and federalist will be lost in the great name of being called American brethren, and being thus united, no power on earth will be able to harm us.

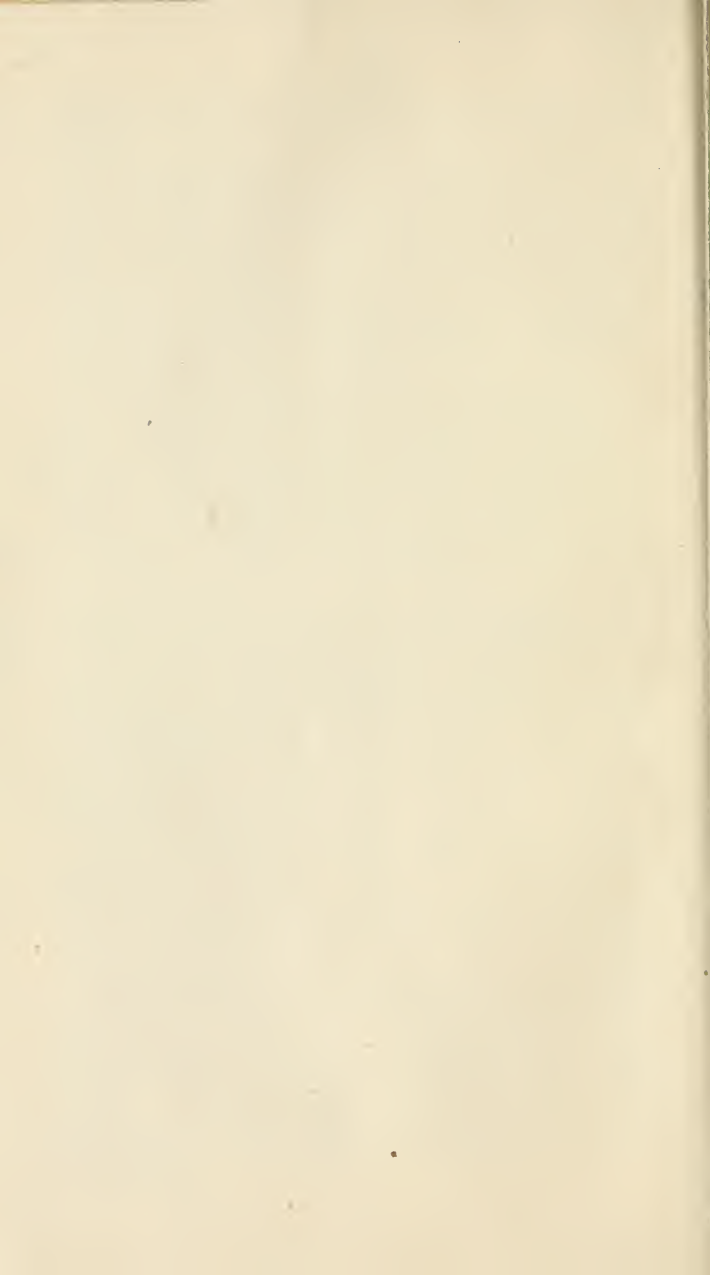
Reader, who can deny that the curse of God is on the councils of the present ruling party in congress; have we not greatly sinned by rebelling against the federal government of America: witness the anger of our Maker against our country has not every state in the union trembled at

the awful peesence of Almighty God in the recent earthquakes.

And now I submit this small treatise to your most important consideration, that if you want to be free Americans, come and vote for men that will guard the civil and religious rights of a poor man, without the fear of offending a foreign despot. I, for my zealous attachment to my religious profession, and to the federalists, have been unjustly turned out of meeting by a set of these foreign democrats, and because I have published their unjust proceedings against me. No savage Indian or Turk has ever used a man so bad as they have me; but the reason is, I am a poor man, and not able to go to law with them, I have been dragged five miles on a sabbath day to jail by them. At other times I was dragged out of meeting by violence; again I have been kicked and stoned, and had my clothes torn off my back, at the meeting house door, and at last they broke my bones with the butt of a great cart-whip, and if my federal friends at Wilmington had not rescued me from their blood thirsty hands, I should have been killed on the spot. The officer that granted a warrant to those democratic tyrants in our church, to have me put to jail, for going to meeting, can stand and hear the sacred name of God blasphemed, without taking any notice of it. So the reader may see that he bears the sword of justice in vain, to his own disgrace, for it is said, they that will not hear the cry of the poor, shall not be heard themselves. But if one of those tyrants that has a little money, calls upon him for a warrant against me for going to meeting, he gives it on the first word.

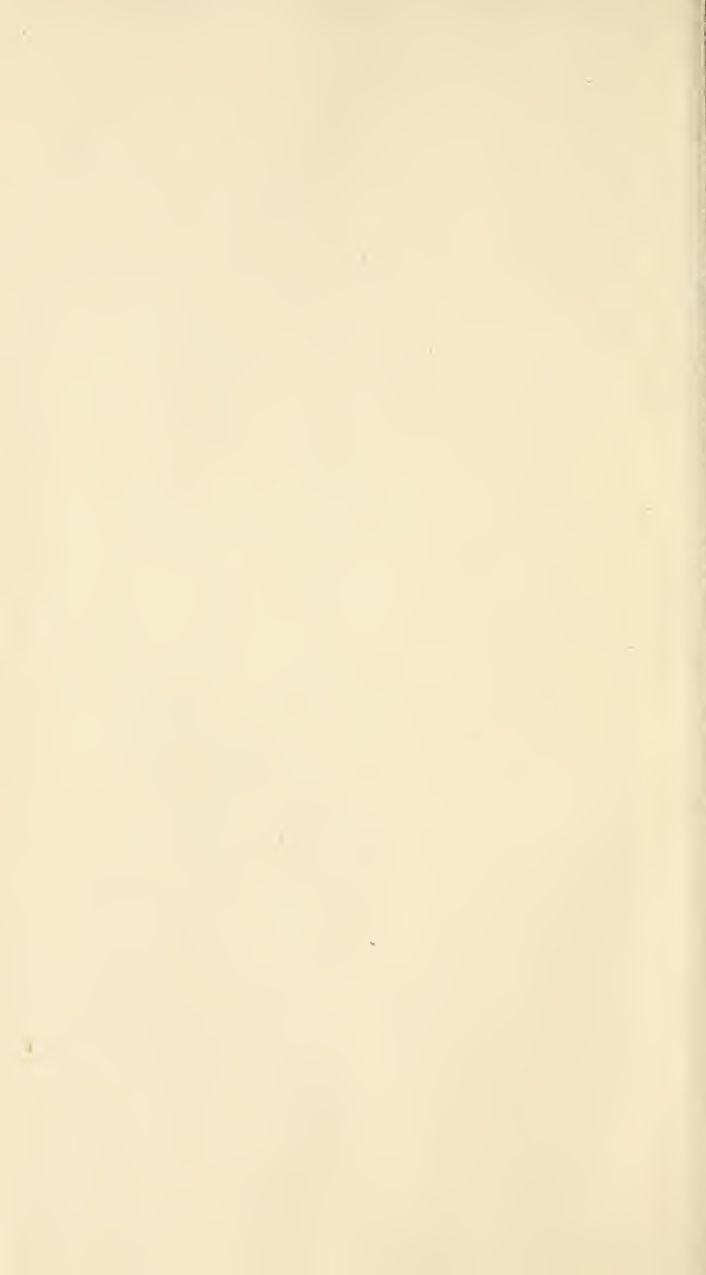
And, notwithstanding all this abuse that I have received from them, I offered to make it up with them, if they will only let me alone; the quakers and presbyterians have offered money to have it made up, and governour Bassett has offered money to have it made up, but they will not make up with me, but have bound me to appear at the next supreme court, where I am to be tried for civilly going to my own place of worship. Therefore, my federal friends, when you are met together, please to make up a small matter and send to my relief, for God only knows what they intend to do with me, and I will still endeavour to shew you those hidden tricks that those foreigners, for the sake of their own interest, want to impose upon us.

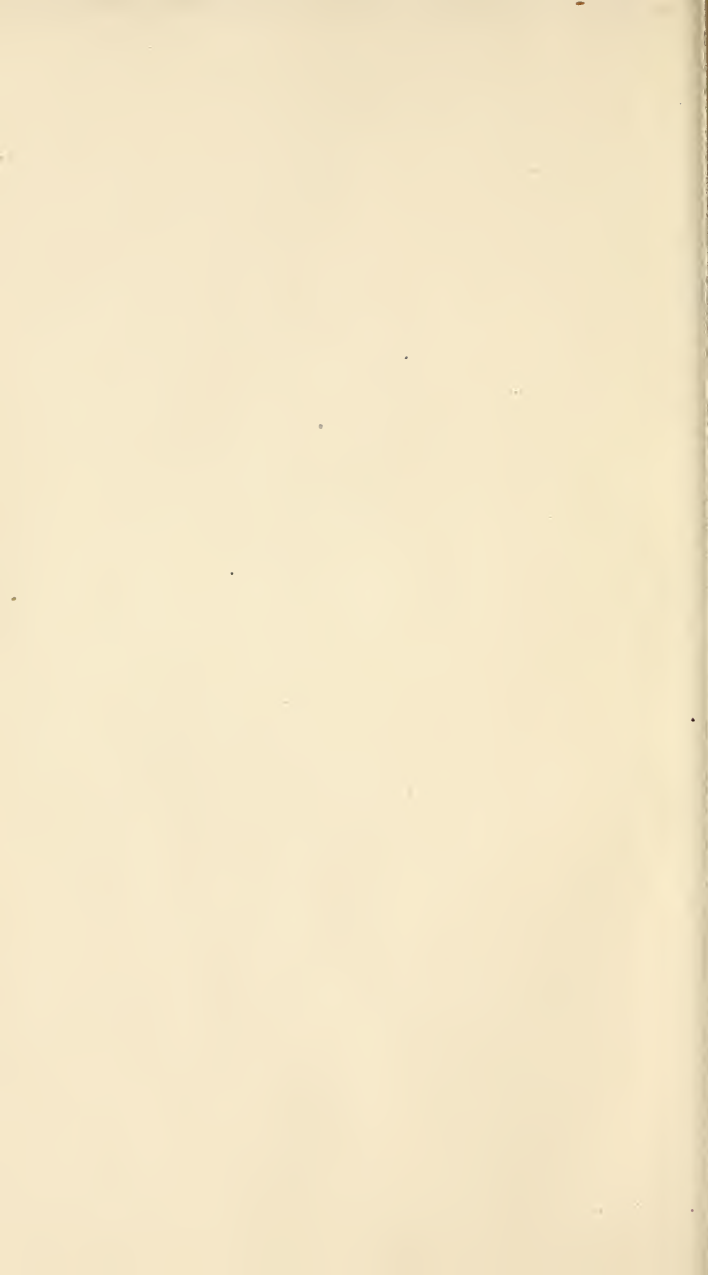


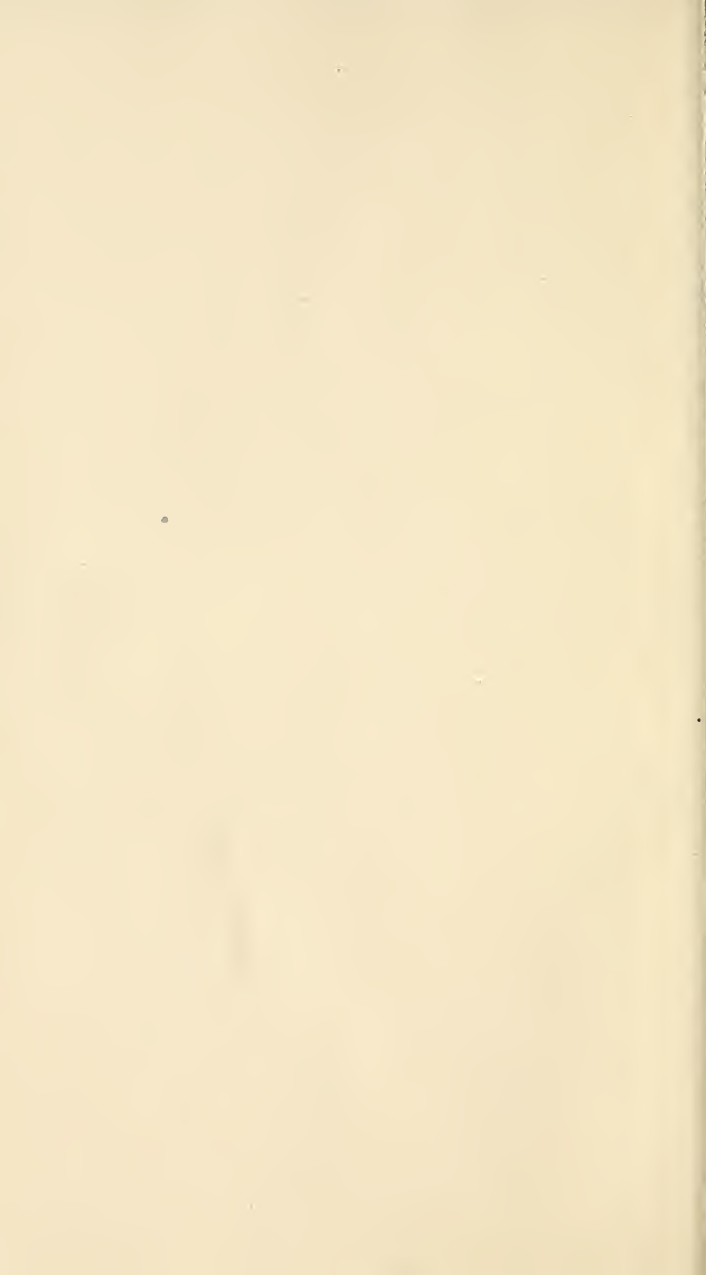


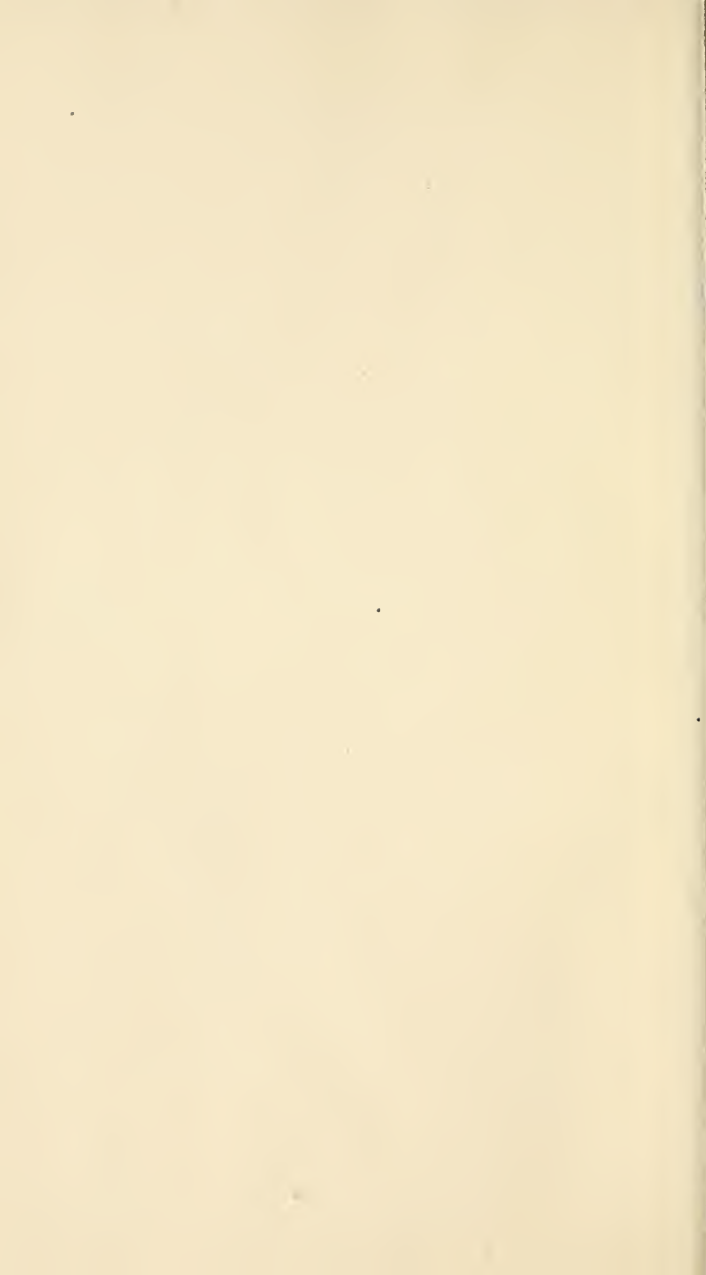


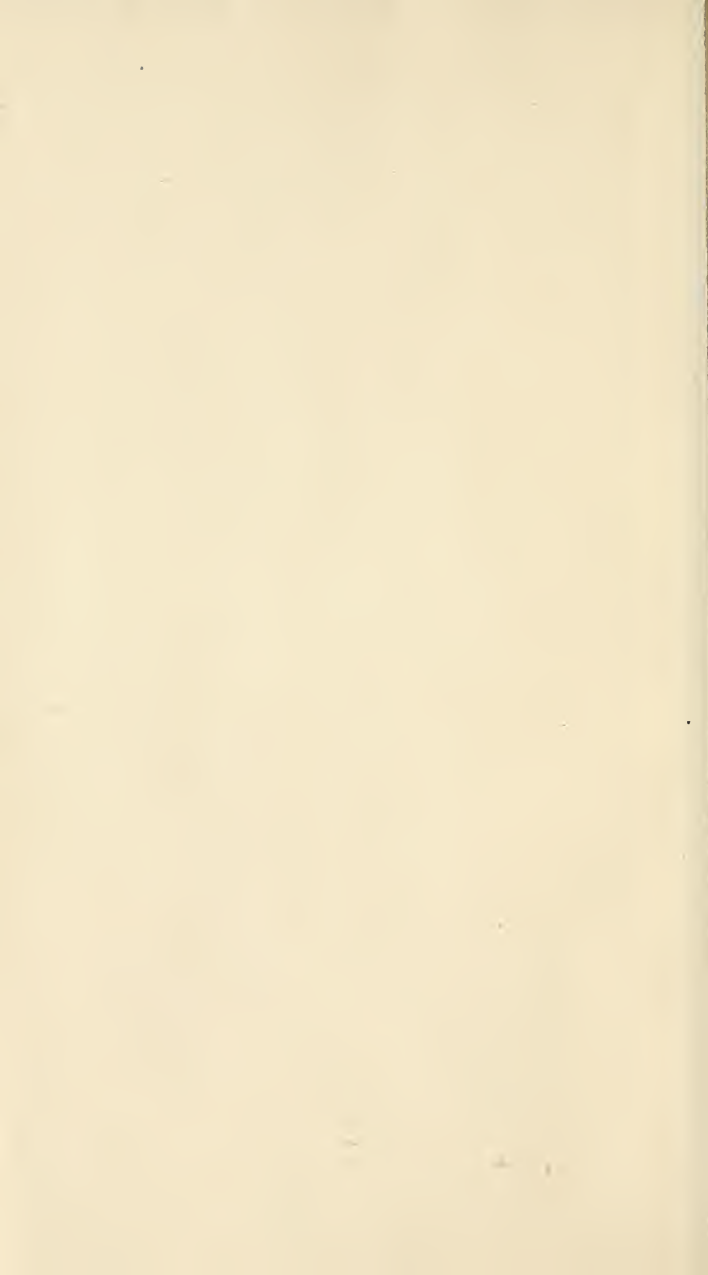


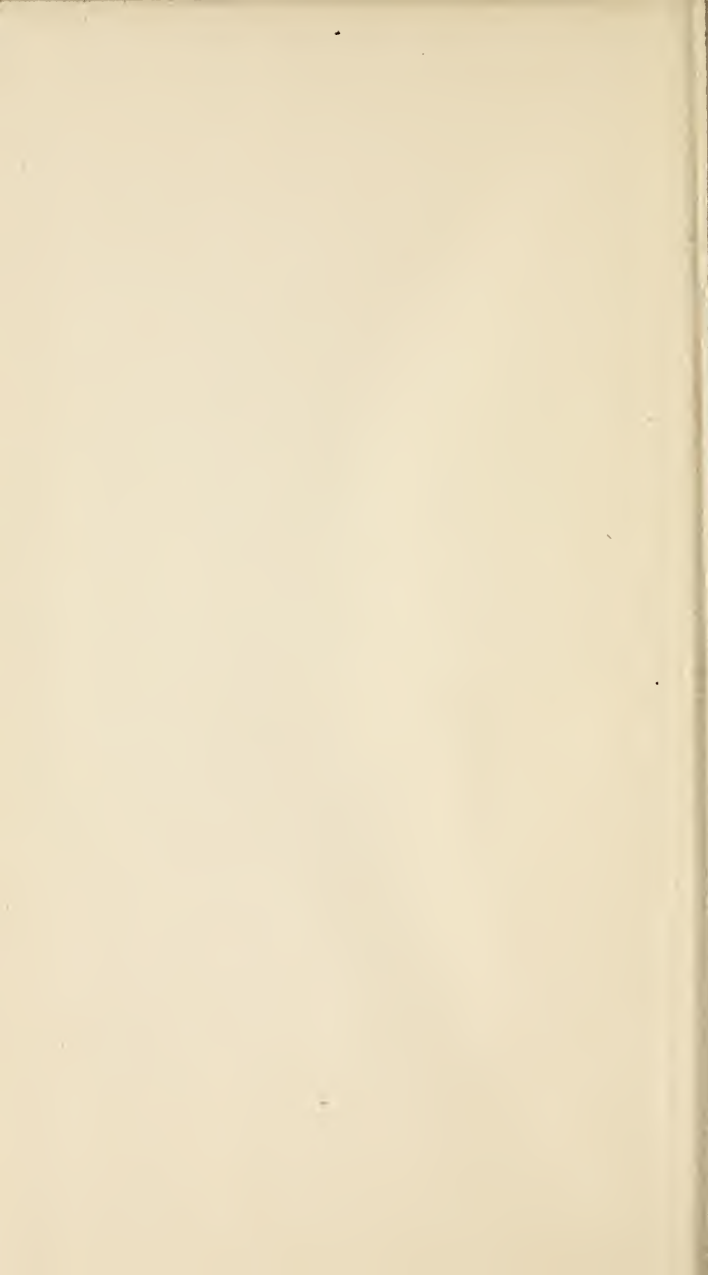














LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 011 898 143 1

